

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

Volume XXXIX. No. 30

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Twenty-third street, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street, corner of Irving place, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROOTH'S THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

RAIN HALL. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

OF LONDON BY DAY, at 12 M. closes at 4 P. M. PARIS BY NIGHT, at 7 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 30, 1874.

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MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS. The proposition for the city to establish official workshops for the employment of voters, an experiment resembling that tried in France in 1848, and which is now, no doubt, put into the Aldermanic brain by some of our socialist agitators, has been rejected.

INDIANS.—Elsewhere we give the report of the Indian Commissioners who believe in the peace policy. They say that, excepting the Modoc war, there has been peace since 1868. It is something of an exception, but then they say the peace policy is not responsible for it.

The Louisiana Case—Impeachment of Durell and a New Election.

General Grant's present position in regard to the Louisiana difficulty is at least definite and comprehensible. He stands by what has been done and throws the responsibility of any injustice or impropriety in acts sustained by federal authority upon "the courts"—that is to say, upon Judge Durell. If the President satisfies his own conscience by this easy process he will live to learn that the review of his acts from that source is far more indulgent than the judgment that will be passed upon them by public opinion. It is true that the constitution supposes that decisions of the federal courts, properly reached, shall, if resisted, be enforced by federal power; but then it assumes that the judges shall be honest men, properly discharging judicial functions, and it furthermore assumes the responsibility of the Executive for these points. Does the President feel satisfied with his relations to this part of the Louisiana difficulty? If Durell is responsible for his acts, who but the President is responsible for Durell? Appointments have been made as if the idea of any responsibility to the country on that head had never reached the White House; and men have been continued in office after their acts had made their names infamous; but to appoint bad men or not to remove them is equally to betray the trust the country reposes in the Executive. General Grant, therefore, in justifying his acts by reference to Durell's judgment, takes advantage of his own delinquency; or rather he rests one delinquency upon another and simply moves his ground of accusation against himself.

Perhaps the President, rightly regarding the Louisiana usurpation as a monstrous outrage on the liberties of the people, would scarcely care to be classed as an accessory and accomplice of the parties who planned and executed the villainous proceeding; yet when he says that in his official course he "simply followed the decision of the courts," he commits himself to an attempt to uphold Durell; for how else can we interpret this calling the famous midnight order "a decision of the Court?" No one is in any doubt as to what is meant by the words "a decision of the Court," and as neither the Council of Ten nor the Spanish Inquisition are the types of our constitutional tribunals, it is tolerably well understood that these words cannot apply to a midnight impulse that has no relation to any facts or any case presented in court, but is simply part of a plot to seize the power in a State. It is something more than a mere abuse of words that the President thus falls into. It is an assent, if not an assistance to the conspiracy, thus to endeavor to give constitutional form and character and legitimacy to an act that was as clearly a midnight outrage as was any midnight murder ever done by a footpad or a burglar. Moreover, if the President proposes to rest his executive responsibility upon a presumed authority to act derived from a federal court he must first clear up the history of the order sent to the commander of the troops in New Orleans, which anticipated any appeal to the courts and was itself the very origin and corner stone of the whole fabric of fraud.

There is at least one point in the President's latest views on the case in which we can entirely agree with him—which is, that the Judge should be impeached. Both as a precedent necessary for the future safety of the people and as an important preliminary step in the present case this should be done; and we are glad to learn that testimony taken at New Orleans with a view to this proceeding is now in Washington and likely to be acted upon with little delay. The impeachment of Durell would strike out the pin that holds together the whole frame of the edifice that covers Kellogg and Pinchback and the rest; for the rebuke and disavowal of that midnight order would be equally the rebuke and disavowal of the employment of the troops, the seizure of the place used as a State House, and, indeed, of every subsequent step in that train of outrages; and upon the impeachment of the Judge the Executive would necessarily cease to sustain the act upon which the impeachment was founded. Kellogg would fall, therefore, and to avoid anarchy the government would be compelled to order a new election. But though the President urges that Congress should impeach Durell it seems that there are those about him who hold different opinions, and deem that they are properly defending the President in doing what they can to prevent Durell's impeachment. They urge, first, that Durell should resign, and, if he will not do this, that Congress should legislate him out of office by abolishing his district. They pretend that their desire in this is to save their party the scandal and the disintegrating strife of an impeachment trial. But these men, if this be their real motive, understand very little the relation of parties to public opinion, and the President was a far better politician than they are when he proposed relieving the party by publicly and notoriously cutting loose from it the iniquities that those men propose not to put aside, but to smother out of sight and retain. All the scandals ever brought to light would not do the harm to the party that will be done by retaining this monstrosity, and the impeachment of the Judge would be a political purification that would indicate to the country that the leaders of the republican party are more interested in its good repute than in the success of its disgraced adherents.

Senator Carpenter's exposure of the Louisiana history in the Senate yesterday indicates the real nature of those judicial proceedings upon which the President now rests the illegal acts committed by his authority. The Senator's declaration of the need for an election in the oppressed State did not go beyond the facts. If, as reported hitherto, Senator Morton has now abandoned the ground even on which he urged that Pinchback, having his credentials from a Governor regularly chosen by the people, had a *prima facie* claim to a seat, he can scarcely raise his voice in favor of the enormous offense against popular liberty; and it is known that every other member of the committee that had the Louisiana difficulties before it is against admitting the power that now rules in that State. There is little doubt, therefore, but that the Senate will reject Pinchback, and in so doing it will practically reject the Kellogg government. Who then will sustain it? Only the Cabinet apparently. As General Grant is

his wish to have a new election was overruled by his Cabinet, and now seems to hope for the impeachment of Durell as a solution of his own difficulties, and is here also obviously opposed by the Cabinet, it is difficult to see how his relations with the present advisers can properly continue. How can a Cabinet stand that is the only support of the fraud of a clique of political ruffians and sharpers when that fraud is boldly exposed in both houses, and when the President and Senate are in sympathy in their opposition to it?

Judge Chase's Biography and Friend.

It will be remembered that immediately after the death of the late Chief Justice Chase an effort was made by some of the dead jurist's family to prevent the preparation of his memoirs by Judge Warden, a Cincinnati lawyer, then living at Washington. Some understanding had been arrived at between the Chief Justice and Mr. Warden in regard to these memoirs, and the work was being done under the Chief Justice's personal direction and supervision. During his lifetime Mr. Chase had kept a complete diary of his thoughts and acts, "unfaithful many times to the life he seemed to lead in the eyes of the public." This diary, containing many things which the family and the Chief Justice's best friends would be anxious to suppress, was left at the death of Judge Chase in the possession of Judge Warden. The reason given for asking Judge Warden to desist from a task so delicate as writing a life of the late Chief Justice was the allegation that Warden was not qualified to become the biographer of his friend. Upon general principles we should doubt the qualifications of a mere lawyer to become the historian of a statesman's career; but, while we should not have hazarded an opinion upon Judge Warden's fitness or unfitness on this ground, a letter, confessedly inspired by Warden, published in a Western paper, determines the question beyond cavil. The reasons of Mrs. Sprague's opposition to Warden, as related in this epistle, are singularly puerile, and show, besides, the extreme puerility of Judge Chase's would-be biographer and friend in assigning them as the reasons of Mrs. Sprague's action. They are that this diary shows that Mrs. Sprague investigated the Chase family tree by the aid of some professor of heraldry only to find the search end in a tailor's goose and cordwainer's lapstone, and that Mr. Chase loved his first wife better than his second one, the mother of Mrs. Sprague. These two incidents are to be important features in Warden's life of Chase. But the letter writer goes further, and, speaking of Mrs. Sprague, says:—"She knew, too, that Judge Warden, if left to himself, would paint Mr. Chase's portrait faithfully from the studies Chase himself had jotted down in his journals, for she knew that Warden was one of those cold, reasoning men from whose hand a character comes forth clear, sharp, and, may be, cruel sometimes, in the fidelity of delineation. She knew that in the literary statue of her father which Warden would chisel out with his pen there would be but little tinging of whatever angularities nature may have left in moulding him, be they either unsightly excrescences or inharmonious hollows. But, above all, she knew that her own relations with her illustrious father, as far as they were of a public character or had to do with his career as a public man, would be brought out in the same clear light and limned with the same unrelenting fidelity to truth." And so it appears that a biography of Chase is to be constructed after the pattern of the recent life of Lincoln. No greater disgust has been created in a long time than in the treatment of Lincoln's memory by men without qualifications for writing his history, who were anxious to link their names with his. It seems that Judge Warden is ambitious to do the same thing with the memory of Chase, and to write a life of his friend with as little "toning" of the great man's "angularities" as was found in the Herndon-Lamon-Black "Life of Lincoln." This sort of literary assassination must be discouraged, or the memory of deceased public men will be in greater danger from their friendly biographers than from the attacks of their lifelong political foes.

The New York Harbor Bill.

The importance of putting an end to the habit of throwing ashes and refuse matter into the harbor channels has attracted the attention of every one interested in the future of New York. The public demands that such laws shall be made as will deal effectively with the nuisance, but the members of the State Legislature, for reasons best known to themselves, appear very unwilling to attack the evil in a really earnest spirit. The bill before the Legislature is worse than useless, and does not deserve to be regarded as a serious attempt to prevent the filling up of the harbor channels. It is merely a pretence of dealing with what has grown to be a nuisance dangerous to the well-being of this city. It would be well, before legislating on the harbor question, to have a thorough inquiry made as to the effects of the wharves and embankments in changing the tidal and river currents. The growing obstructions in the harbor channels are no doubt due in great part to the change of currents, and this aspect of the question ought not to be neglected. But unless the bill under consideration is very much modified it will effect no good. The law to deal with the throwing of ashes from steamers and the dumping of refuse matter into the harbor requires to be unusually severe. The difficulty of applying its provisions will be very great, and unless steamboat captains are restrained by the fear of heavy penalties in case of discovery and conviction it will be found impossible to put an end to the evil.

The General Election in Great Britain.

To-day, according to previous announcement, the election contest commences in the British Islands. The county elections, contested and uncontested, will occupy the first two weeks in February. The borough elections, beginning to-day, will, it is expected, be over by the 7th of next month. Making allowance for certain unavoidable delays, the full returns are likely to be in the hands of the government on or before the 16th of February. In the first week of March the new Parliament will assemble. Both parties go to the country confident of success. England, it is almost certain, will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority; Scotland will stand by him almost as a unit; but what course Ireland will adopt it is difficult yet to predict. Home rule will, no doubt, be the last question

in the Green Isle; but what the Home Rule party can expect from the author of "Lothair" we confess we know not. Ireland owes Gladstone much. It owes Disraeli nothing. All the indications of the moment encourage belief in a great liberal victory. A few weeks will determine the result. In another place, in the HERALD of this morning will be found an exhaustive and instructive article on British politics and Parliamentary affairs generally. A careful perusal of the article will enable the reader to watch intelligently the progress of the present election contest.

The Financial Skirmishing in Congress—The Propositions for Relief.

The skirmishing on the finances and currency was continued in Congress yesterday. Both houses are busily engaged in the work of complication, and the propositions are multiplied daily. One fact makes itself evident through all the attempts to baffle the real issue—the fact that the influence of the national banks is all-powerful at Washington, and will, in the end, prevail. The legislation which will eventually be shaped out of the various bills and resolutions with which Congress is flooded will be such as harmonizes with the interests of those institutions and is acceptable to the inflationists. We may have a surfeit of debate, and many sound and wholesome principles may be stoutly maintained, but the probability is that there will be at last a union between the national banks and the inflationists which will carry the day—that is to say, nothing will be done that will destroy the special privileges enjoyed by the one or defeat the projects of the other.

In the Senate Mr. Fenton presented the important memorial of the bankers, merchants, shippers and other large capitalists of this city, who have united in a protest against any expansion of our present irredeemable paper currency and a prayer that the questionable issue of the legal tender reserve may be withdrawn as speedily as possible. The fact that Mr. Fenton was made the agent for the presentation of this petition in preference to the administration Senator, Mr. Conkling, is in itself significant. The memorial represents the great bulk of the wealth and commerce of the metropolis, and the choice the signers have made of a spokesman indicates that they have but little faith in the disposition of the administration party to study the real interests of the country in its financial measures. At the same time a petition from citizens of Illinois asking that the national banks may be stripped of the special privileges now accorded them, and that the whole paper issue may be made legal tender, was confided for presentation to Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, while the Senators from Illinois, Logan and Oglesby, were ignored. On the other hand, Mr. Conkling introduced a bill in the interests of the national banks, providing for a partial redemption of the securities lodged with the Treasury Department for their circulation and a corresponding contraction of the national bank currency. As we have said, these facts are significant, and as the administration party possess the power in both houses, we are induced to regard them as an indication that the friends of the national banks and the advocates of expansion will join their forces and carry through such measures as may suit their interests.

The sense of the country is, no doubt, adverse to a continuance of the special privileges accorded to the national banks, and in favor of free banking. If we are to have a continuance of the legal tender or greenback currency, if the government is to go on issuing its irredeemable promises to pay and to give them by legislation the character of money, then there can be no good reason why the whole volume of currency should not be of the same character and of the same value. At present we have, say, seven hundred and fifty millions of paper money afloat; but of this about one-half is in greenbacks and the other half in the notes of national banks. The former is legal tender by law; the latter is not. The banks that enjoy this privilege of circulation lodge government bonds with the Treasury Department as a security for their notes, and receive on these bonds six per cent interest. An individual who invests a million dollars in government bonds gets his sixty thousand dollars a year from the public Treasury as the interest on the investment of his principal. The national bank buys a government bond, deposits it in the United States Treasury, receives its sixty thousand dollars a year interest, and receives back in addition ninety per cent of its capital in its own notes, upon which it trades and speculates, and makes interest out of the people in loans and discounts over again. If the whole currency should be greenbacks and banking free any bank with a sufficient capital would buy greenbacks of the government and issue them as its circulation, and the government would save the interest on the bonds used in such purchase. If we are to have government notes at all as circulation this simple method would strip the national banks of their double interest and of their special privileges, but it would give the country the full benefit of the whole volume of currency, obviate the necessity of any bank reserve, save the nation some twenty-one million dollars a year interest, and prevent that "locking up" of greenbacks which has lain at the bottom of all the unprincipled speculations and combinations which have so seriously disturbed the country.

It is too much to hope for any such legislation from a Congress in the interests of the national banks. The choice, therefore, at present seems to rest between the bill nominally for "free banking" reported yesterday in the House by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and the proposition for the replacement of the greenbacks by gold bonds, bearing four per cent interest, and redeemable in fifty years, to be used as a basis of banking by free banks. Mr. Maynard's bill includes the provision for the issue, at the rate of two millions a month, of United States notes, without interest, but redeemable in two years, to gradually displace the present legal tenders. These notes would commence to fall due in July, 1876, and thereafter two millions of them would have to be paid in gold every month. Could the government rely on its ability to do this? Would it not be at the mercy of gold speculators and in the end be forced to declare

itself unable to redeem its pledges? The other proposition for gold bonds at four per cent, with fifty years to run, as a basis of free banking, would take from the government the odium of issuing irredeemable paper currency as money; would place the free bank circulation virtually upon a gold basis, although at a distant day, and would transfer the redemption of the gold bonds to those who come after us, and who will not feel, as we feel, the burdens and sacrifices of the war. We regard the long gold bond policy as the wisest and the most practical of the two.

Adjustment of the Mariner's Compass at Sea.

Since the loss of the steamship Atlantic the ablest nautical minds have been busily investigating the mysteries of the mariner's compass and its deviations in iron ships. Among the first fruits of their work we find in the last issue of the *Nautical Magazine* (London) a paper read by a high authority on the adjustment of the compass—an elaboration which must prove invaluable to the navigator. The design is to expound a method for correcting the needle's indications, by revolving the ship while on her voyage, to ascertain any and every deviation acquired since she left port.

The usual method of adjusting the compass in a still-water dock, with the ship upright and in the midst of many other iron vessels, each one of which is itself a huge magnet, is known to be very unsatisfactory and unsafe. The deviations thus determined hold good so long as the vessel is in the dock, but scarcely have she got out of port before they become useless. Once at sea, the ship's heeling and the violent blows from rough weather influence the course she is taking by making the needle a feeble and oscillating instead of a reliable guide. The captain cannot now depend upon the tables furnished him in dock by the compass adjuster, and must guess how much his needle is disturbed.

The object of the elaborate paper which was recently read by Captain Miller, before the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association, is not only to point out the peril which now attends navigation, but the safeguard against it. The process of swinging the steamer at sea and obtaining, by the shadow of a style on the card, the correct bearing of the sun on every point of the compass, as she slowly revolves, is short and simple. It can be done by stopping the ship anywhere at sea for thirty minutes, provided only the sky is clear. The loss of time is not worth considering, and the simple observations taken while the vessel is swinging around under the sun afford the seaman data for how far he can trust the pointings of his compass.

Captain Miller illustrates the importance of applying this well-tested method by the fatal confidence in his compass calculations which marked the unfortunate commander of the Atlantic. No doubt this confidence in his compass had been acquired by making Samsby light and other points as expected, and thus all extra precautions would appear very superfluous. But this disaster, with its appalling consequences, was, perhaps, necessary to prove the unreliability of the mariner's compass as a servant if confided in without the knowledge of the effects of outside influences and without frequent tests of its changes during every voyage.

Our Imports from Great Britain.

One of the most hopeful signs of an improving financial condition in the country is the decline of imported luxuries. According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics there was a considerable falling off in the importation of the principal articles of British manufacture for the year 1873 as compared with the previous year, and particularly during the last months of 1873. Take cotton piece goods, for example, and we find that in 1872 131,617,336 yards were imported, while in 1873 the number of yards was 109,500,345. So we might go through the list of imported articles and find a corresponding reduction. Iron, however, is specially worthy of mention. In 1872 there were 487,304 tons of railroad iron, 64,553 tons of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron and 195,151 tons of pig iron imported, while in 1873 the amount was—railroad iron, 185,702 tons; pig iron, 102,624 tons, and bar and other kinds of iron, 23,006 tons. This is a difference of over \$20,000,000 in iron alone. If we can continue to reduce our imports and increase our exports the exchanges will be more in our favor, and this would do more to bring down the premium on gold and carry us to a specie basis than all the proposed legislation of Congress.

THE ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.—The navy is not likely to fare as well as the army, or not better, certainly, with Congress, for Congressmen from the interior know little and care little about the navy. They are particularly alive, however, to any appropriations for public buildings or anything else in their several districts. This was seen when they combined to defeat Mr. Garfield's bill to reduce expenditures on public buildings. If not watched these virtuous representatives will take all the money saved from the army and navy for buildings and other improvements in their own localities.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.—Only increased facilities, for handling freight at this port can preserve the commercial supremacy of this city. So says a committee of the National Cheap Transportation Association. They may not be right, but our readers can see their report in another column and judge for themselves.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Burriel leaves Havana for Madrid to-day. General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Edmunds' wife, of New Hampshire, is staying at the Astor House. General T. G. Picher, United States Army, is quartered at the Everett House. Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Hagner, United States Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman Joseph H. Sloan, of Alabama, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College, is residing temporarily at the Everett House. Lieutenant Commander J. C. Kessett, United States Navy, is at Barnum's Hotel. Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, is among the late arrivals at the Everett House. Inspector General J. E. Wood, of Governor Dix's staff, arrived from Albany last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. The fleet of Rochester has been made Captain of

the Queen's Body Guard. The post is a sinecure carrying a salary of \$1,200, the greater part of which, it is said, will this year be swallowed up in the cost of the Earl's uniform.

Mr. John Rankin has been giving advice to a Bible class, and he says "Don't think that Nature (human or other) is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying."

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert in Aid of the German Ladies' Society.

The audience last night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of this noble charity, was the largest assembled this season at any concert, and the programme was correspondingly interesting. Mr. Armin Schotte played an organ solo, the first movement of Haydn's symphony in D major, as an introduction to the concert, and displayed powers of an extraordinary standard in the skill, taste and expression which were combined in his interpretation. Miss Isabella Brush, an American élève of the Conservatoire of Milan, sang an aria from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and a *coltato* as an encore. Her voice is rich, flexible and well trained. In the duet of Campana, "Mira in Musica Luna," which she sung with the celebrated basso, Mr. F. Steina, Miss Brush was no less satisfactory. The other artists were Messrs. Mills, Danaroch and Berger, who gave a choice rendering of a selection from Beethoven's trio in E flat, opus 1. Mr. Mills also contributed two of the most popular piano works in his repertoire, "Marchen aus dem Walde" by Viennetemps and Mr. Berger one of Strauss' inimitable compositions for the cello. Mr. Steina, in the curious song of Suppe, "Landliche Witze," was warmly applauded, and for an encore gave a beautiful melody of Pechka. It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert from beginning to end.

Musical Notes.

Miss Anna B. Reid sings at the concert of the Baltimore-London Association on February 12. Messrs. Mason and Hamlin gave an organ recital yesterday afternoon at their hall in Union square.

Mr. Theodore Thomas announces a matinee at Steinway Hall for Saturday week, with Messrs. Whitney and Listemann as soloists.

"The Bohemian Girl" will be rendered for the last time this evening, at the Academy of Music, by the Kellogg English Opera troupe. Signor Abites gave a select *matinée musicale* at his College of Music yesterday, at which a number of his pupils sang operatic *romances*. The general culture of the voices was surprisingly good and the method of singing based on the best Italian school. There were, indeed, materials sufficient to form the nucleus of a very excellent opera company.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAS DEPARTED. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 30.—A. M. Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES: GENERALLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND LOWER TEMPERATURE WILL PREVAIL, WITH RISING BAROMETER, NORTHERLY TO EASTERLY WINDS AND FOR SLEET OR SNOW.

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES east of the Mississippi River clear or fair weather during the day, followed by colder and partially cloudy weather by Friday night.

For the lake region cold and cloudy weather with rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds and snow.

For the Ohio Valley and thence westward to the Lower Missouri Valley colder and generally cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds and rising barometer.

For the northwest very cold and, partly cloudy weather, with northerly to northeasterly winds, very high barometer and light snow in the river valleys.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following report will show how changed in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadley's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1874.	1873.
3 A. M.	9 30	3 30 P. M.
6 A. M.	3 28	6 P. M.
9 A. M.	3 29	9 P. M.
12 M.	3 35	12 P. M.
Average temperature yesterday	33 3/4	
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	64	

BRIEF BIRTH.

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday—Consul Peixoto at Bucharest Telegraphed to.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1874. The Bnal Birth Convention to-day was largely attended.

A resolution, introduced by A. E. Frankland, was unanimously adopted, referring to the Centennial Committee to carry into operation the plan to unveil a commemorative statue at the Philadelphia exhibition. The Committee on Report reported a resolution deprecating of the sentiments contained in the Presidential letter and which have aroused some feeling in the brotherhood. The resolution was adopted. The subject of homes and asylums was cordially recommended for adoption by each Grand Lodge, but the proposition for a general instruction was condemned.

A resolution encouraging the Cincinnati Union and University was rejected.

At this stage of the proceedings A. E. Frankland was presented for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadley's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

A series of resolutions complimentary to the Rev. Max Samford, of Memphis, were also passed. The report of the Committee on Romania was read and unanimously adopted, and the address of the Chairman on the success thus far of Consul Peixoto was loudly applauded. The report recommends the presentation of a petition to Congress asking that the Consul at Bucharest be properly saluted, and appeals to members of the Order to contribute to the Romanian fund.

The following telegram was forwarded to Mr. Peixoto by Mr. Wolf, President of the Convention:— "Convention congratulates you. Confidence in you unbounded. We will sustain you."

The Convention then went into secret session on the subject of the ritual.

THE WESTON MURDER.

Lowenstein at Length Put on Trial for the Alleged Assassination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1874. The trial of Lowenstein for the murder of Weston was commenced this morning, a jury having been secured. The prisoner appeared entirely unconcerned. His wife sits near him. His counsel, Mr. Herrick, moved that the witnesses be excluded from Court during the delivery of the District Attorney's opening address, but the Court denied the motion. The District Attorney then proceeded with his address, reciting all the facts already known. Charles Francisco, a conductor on the Springfield Railroad on the 31st of August last, was the first witness. He testified to a man resembling the prisoner being on his train at that time from New York to Chatham.

John H. Hunt, a conductor on the Springfield Railroad, testified to seeing both Lowenstein and Weston or a one-armed man on that day. They came to Albany from Chatham on his train. To the best of his recollection Lowenstein was one of the men. John Blackburn, a resident of Albany, testified that about the time of the murder he saw two men, in the western part of the city, one of whom had only one arm.

Charles Miller testified to finding the body of Weston dead in the suburbs of the city. Other witnesses gave similar circumstantial evidence, when the Court adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, relieving Engineer Andrade, who is ordered to the